Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1. (Previously presented) An apparatus comprising an induction-heated low-carbon steel tube, said low-carbon steel tube yielding plastically more than about 5% before fracturing at temperatures down to about -100°C when stress sufficient to cause said low carbon steel tube to so yield is applied to said low-carbon steel tube, said low-carbon steel tube being formed from a low-carbon steel that consists essentially of, by weight, about 0.07% to about 0.12% carbon, about 0.70% to about 1.60% manganese, up to about 0.020% phosphorous, up to about 0.015% sulfur, about 0.06% to about 0.35% silicon, about 0.25% to about 1.20% chromium, up to about 0.65% nickel, about 0.20% to about 0.70% molybdenum, up to about 0.35% copper, about 0.02% to about 0.06% aluminum, up to about 0.05% vanadium, up to about 0.25% residual elements, and the balance iron.

Claim 2 is cancelled.

Claim 3 (Original) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said low-carbon steel tube has a tensile strength of at least about 130,000 psi, a yield strength of at least about 104,000 psi, and an elongation at break of at least about 14%.

Claim 4 is cancelled.

Claim 5 (Previously presented) A method comprising the steps of:

casting a billet of low-carbon steel, said billet of low-carbon steel having a first diameter and consists essentially of, by weight, about 0.07% to about 0.12% carbon, about 0.70% to about 1.60% manganese, up to about 0.020% phosphorous, up to about 0.015% sulfur, about 0.06% to about 0.35% silicon, about 0.25% to about 1.20% chromium, up to about 0.65% nickel, about 0.20% to about 0.70% molybdenum, up to about 0.35% copper, about 0.02% to about 0.06% aluminum, up to about 0.05% vanadium, up to about 0.25% residual elements, and the balance iron;

reducing the diameter of said billet of low-carbon steel by hot-rolling said billet,

forming a tube having an annular wall by piercing said billet;

reducing the thickness of said annular wall to a first thickness by cold drawing said tube,

induction heating said tube after said cold drawing to form a low-carbon steel tube that yields plastically more than about 5% before fracturing at temperatures down to about -100°C when stress sufficient to cause said low carbon steel tube to so yield is applied to said low-carbon steel tube.

Claim 6 is cancelled.

Claim 7 (Previously presented) The method of claim 5, wherein the step of induction heating consists of induction heating said tube to a temperature of about 900°C.

Claim 8 (New) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the low-carbon steel tube is cold drawn.

Claim 9 (New) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the low-carbon steel tube is seemless.

Claim 10 (New) The method of claim 5, wherein the low-carbon steel tube has a tensile strength of at least about 130,000 psi, a yield strength of at least about 104,000 psi, and an elongation at break of at least about 14%.